

**§ 34.15–60**

**46 CFR Ch. I (10–1–14 Edition)**

(c) The lockout valve design or locking mechanism must make it obvious whether the valve is open or closed.

(d) A valve is considered a lockout valve if it has a hasp or other means of attachment to which, or through which, a lock can be affixed, or it has a locking mechanism built into it.

(e) The master or person-in-charge must ensure that the valve is locked open at all times, except while maintenance is being performed on the extinguishing system, when the valve must be locked in the closed position.

(f) Lockout valves added to existing systems must be approved by the Commandant as part of the installed system.

[USCG–2006–24797, 77 FR 33873, June 7, 2012]

**§ 34.15–60 Odorizing units—T/ALL.**

Each carbon dioxide extinguishing system installed or altered after July 9, 2013, must have an approved odorizing unit to produce the scent of wintergreen, the detection of which will serve as an indication that carbon dioxide gas is present in a protected area and any other area into which the carbon dioxide may migrate. “Altered” means modified or refurbished beyond the maintenance required by the manufacturer’s design, installation, operation and maintenance manual.

[USCG–2006–24797, 77 FR 33873, June 7, 2012]

**§ 34.15–90 Installations contracted for prior to January 1, 1962—T/ALL.**

(a) Installations contracted for prior to November 19, 1952, shall meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(1) Existing arrangements, materials, and facilities previously approved shall be considered satisfactory so long as they meet the minimum requirements of this paragraph and they are maintained in good condition to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection. Minor repairs and alterations may be made to the same standards as the original installation.

(2) The details of the systems shall be in general agreement with §§34.15–5 through 34.15–40 insofar as is reasonable and practicable, with the exception of §34.15–5(d)(1) through (3) covering spaces other than cargo spaces, which systems may be installed in ac-

cordance with paragraphs (a) (4) through (7) of this section.

(3) For cargo tanks at least one pound of carbon dioxide shall be available for each 30 cubic feet of the largest cargo tank. The discharge of the required amount of carbon dioxide shall be complete within 5 minutes.

(4) In boiler rooms, the bilges shall be protected by a system discharging principally below the floor plates. Perforated pipe may be used in lieu of discharge nozzles for such systems. The number of pounds of carbon dioxide shall be equal to the gross volume of the boiler room taken to the top of the boilers divided by 36. In the event of an elevated boiler room which drains to the machinery space, the system shall be installed in the engineroom bilge and the gross volume shall be taken to the flat on which the boilers are installed.

(5) In machinery spaces where main propulsion internal combustion machinery is installed, the number of pounds of carbon dioxide required shall be equal to the gross volume of the space taken to the underside of the deck forming the hatch opening divided by 22.

(6) In miscellaneous spaces other than cargo or main machinery spaces the number of pounds of carbon dioxide required shall be equal to the gross volume of the space divided by 22.

(7) Branch lines to the various spaces other than cargo and similar spaces shall be as noted in table 34.15–90(a)(7). This table is based on cylinders having discharge outlets and siphon tubes of 3/8-inch diameter.

**TABLE 34.15–90(a)(7)**

Number of cylinders		Nominal pipe size, inches
Over	Not over	
	2	1/2-standard.
2	4	3/4-standard.
4	6	1-extra heavy.
6	12	1 1/4-extra heavy.
12	16	1 1/2-extra heavy.
16	27	2-extra heavy.
27	39	2 1/2-extra heavy.
39	60	3-extra heavy.
60	80	3 1/2-extra heavy.
80	104	4-extra heavy.
104	165	5-extra heavy.

(b) Installations contracted for on or after November 19, 1952, but prior to